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 with proteins studied by carbon-13 nuclear magnetic  
 resonance spectroscopy.  
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AB In order to understand the modifications of proteins produced by  
 aldehydes  
 of lipid peroxidation, [1-13C]-2(E)-hexenal, [1-13C]-4-oxopentanal, and  
 a mixture of [1-13C]- and [2-13C]-4-hydroxynon-2(E)-enal were synthesized  
 and the reaction of each of the labeled aldehydes with bovine serum albumin  
 was analyzed by 13C NMR spectroscopy. Protein nucleophiles add to the  
 3-position of hexenal, and the resulting propanal moieties appear to  
 undergo aldol condensation, form imine cross-links with lysyl residues,  
 or lead to pyridinium rings. During the reaction of 4-oxopentanal with the  
 lysyl residues of bovine serum albumin, only 1-alkyl-2-methylpyrrole and  
 a possible intermediate leading to the pyrrole were observed.  
 Hydroxy-pyrrolidine cross-links such as 25 could not be detected, leaving  
 the pyrrole as the mediator of protein **cross**-linking. The  
**Michael** adducts are the major products in the reaction between  
 4-hydroxynon-2-enal and proteins. They exist almost exclusively in the  
 cyclic hemiacetal form and do not appear to cross-link through imine  
 formation with lysyl residues. A minor pathway involves the reaction of  
 4-hydroxynon-2-enal with the lysyl amino groups of protein resulting in  
 2-pentylpyrrole adducts that may mediate protein **cross**-linking.  
 The **Michael** adducts appear not to be the direct source of the  
 pyrrole, but the imine 32 and the enamine 35 are likely intermediates  
 toward the five-membered ring.

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